Competition compels the Hatter nowdays to do the thing that is not, if he do it his customers ook for another hatter. Freeman, of the Union Hist Store, No 50 Fulton etc., warre of the peculiarity in mee, women and children, has manufactured Hatz. Caps. Children's Fancy, and Ladies Beaver Hats, suitable for all-when you look for a flatter, don't forget to call at the Union Hat Store. No, 50 Fulton etc., where you will find asmething in the Hat way that can't be beat.

18 302

LOVELY HATS FOR CHILDREN .- Foreign LOVELY HATS FOR CHILDRAN AMERICAN THE STATE OF THE STATE

Knox's HATS .- The celebrated hatter ANOX S FIAIS.— THE CETEURATED RAWOF, KNOX, No. 128 Fultor at, has this Fall achieved great and permanent renown in the world of fusition for the beauty and brilliancy of his flats. He has succeeded in convincing our fashionable gratteness that we possesses sail to gening, exceeded, still, taste and practiced knowledge that can be readered available in the production of that which is beautiful and becoming in a gentleman's hat. Knox's hats have not been equaled this season.

Furs, Furs, Furs.-Young's premium fur stores, No. 96 Bowery, and No. 12 John at , near Broad way. He keeps an excellent assortment, has his goods manufactured right, sells cheap, and recommonds nothing but what is good. He got the premium at the late Fair of the American Institute for superior Furs and workmanship.

al 1mM was

LADIES' LONDON FURS .- Just received LIADIES LONDON FURS.—JUST FECCIVED,
a limited but very choice selection of London made Ludies,
Furs, consisting of Mantilla Victorines, Mantilla and Riding Boas, Cuffs, Gauntlets, &c., &c., of Stone Martin,
Filch, Ermine, Mexican Ermine, Swan, Squirrel, Mexican
Bable, &c., &c., selected and manufactured expressly for
us by the celebrated Blatapiel, of London.
WARNOCKS, Hatters,
all NMWAP

No. 275 Broadway, Irving House.

SATIN DE LAINES, LACE CURTAINS, &c. ! SATIN DE L'AINZE.

RELTY & FERGUSON. No. 289; Broadway, have in store a splendid assortment of Sain de Lames, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Gilt Cornices. Loops. Center Tassels, &c., which they are now selling at a profit lose than they can be bought of any other store. Also the most magnificant assortment of Window Shades, of our own manufacture, to be found in the city at very low prices. Dealers supplied at lower prices than they can be had elsewhere. no 3 w W & F

SILKS! SILKS !!- The Ladies will find one of the best assurtments of Silks, and every other kind of Dress Goods, as Merinose, Cashmeres, De Laines, Cashmere and Worsted Plaids, &c., &c., at HITCHOOK & LEADERATER'S. No. 317 Broadway, corner Leonard st., and find them Chapper too, than at any other establishment in the City of New-York.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS .- A large stock of esperior Woolen Shawle, good and warm, may be found at HITCHCOCK & LEADERATER'S, No. 347 Broadway, where also every other kind of Shawi, as Broche, Caahmere, Thibet, &c., may be obtained.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!—A good stock of Parisian Cloaks, and Opera Cloaks, may be found at HITOHOOK & LEADBEATERS, No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

WOOLEN BLANKETS .- A good assortment of Woolen Blankets, of various makes, and every size, quality and price, may be found at HITCHOOCK & LEADBEATER'S, NO. 347 Broadway. They have also a large stock of Fiannets, Quitts, Lace and Muslin, Win-dew Disperies, and every other kind of housewife or fam-fly Dry Goods, which they are selling low. FACT NOT FICTION.-That the Silk,

Weolen and Merino Under-garments manufactured and sold by RANKIN & RAY, No. 104 Bowers, are the best and cheapest in the city. These who have an eye to safety from colds, love comfort and care for economy, purchase there. \$100,000 worth of Silks, Shawls, Vel-

veta, Marimore, Paramattas, Cashmeres, Delaines, Silk Plaids, Gala Plaids, Pelisse Cloths, Alpaces, Cloths, Cas-simeros, Satinets, Vestings, Flanuels, Blankets, Marseille, Quilts, Table Cloths and Covers, Diapers, Lineas, Shirt-ings, Shretings, Prints, Drapery Muclims, and all other kinds of Foreign and Domestic Goods, to be sold imme-diately—the greatest bargams ever seen. G. M. Boding, all 3th No. 223 Grand st., corner of Orchard.

Shirts and Bosoms that fit without a wrinkle, elegantly made, of the finest quality, and war-ranted to give satisfaction in every particular, can be had at brief notice at GREEN's celebrated Store, No. 1 Astor House

ASTONISHING !—Only Four Shillings per eard for beautiful legrain Carpets, all wood, and 7 shillings per gaid for Three-ply Carpets, at Hiram Anderson's, No. 26 Howery. Sentiful Druggets at four and five shillings per pard. Also Druggets three and four pards wide. N. B.—A large let of remnants of Oil-cloths for one-half the value.

No. 179 Broad way, corner of White-at, will sell the entire lot of Carpetings purchased at the late large Auction sales, at the following prices: Rich Brussels, &t to los per yard; the following prices: Rich Brussels, &t to los per yard; Extra Heavy, super, is, to the per yard; Good all wool, 3s 6d, to 4s, per yard; Oldens, Extra heavy, as per yard. And all other goods equally low.

RICH CARPETINGS .- SMITH & LOUNSBURY,

e trade, full 15 per cent. less than Spring prices

RUINOUS PRICES!-TREMENDOUS SACRI-PRESENDOUS SACRA-FIGE! I—Unparalleled reduction in English Three-ply Car-pets, Rugs, Table Covers, Window Shades, Mats, Stair, and beautiful Ingrain Carpets at No. 99 Bowery, Hillam Amorrson's. The largest and decidedly the cheapest as-sortment, ever exhibited in this city.

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE. LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE REAL DISTATE, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—We invite the alteration of capitalists and others to the large and peremptory onle of valuable Real Estate, by ANTHONY J. BLENGKER, THE DAY, the 19th inst., at 17 o'clock, at the Merchante Eachange, under the direction of Phile T. Ruggies, Esq. Reference, committing of the houses and lots known as Nos. 18 and 108 Broad-st.; No 16 Waster-st.; No. 18 Prince st.; No 1 Laight at.; 8 to. 13 and 137 Canal st.; 4 lots on 6 list-st. between 1st and 2d avs.; 2 houses and lots on Grand-st. earl Hudson-st., Jorsey City; and lands in Ohio. Also, will be said at the same time and pince, the houses and lots with the cottages there on on 4 tis-st bottween the 5th distant Sthat. 160 Woodber-st., 25 Crosby-st., and 5 lots with the cottages there on on 4 tis-st bottween the 5th and 3th-avs. Lithographic mass of the above can be had at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st. (1,672)

82 Nassau-sr. - Boot-makers' Union Asso-

A WORD TO THE BOOT AND SHOE WEARtwo PUBLIC.—If you are desirous of getting a near fitting and serviceshie Bot upon terms very reasonable, you would do well to call at No. 41 Courtinants-st, under the Merchant's Hotel, where you will find French Calf Soots at \$4.56, usually sold at \$6 and \$7.

D. Brown.

D. Brown.

Rich Fancy Baskets of the most ex-

THE CANTON TEA COMPANY are prepared a cell, wholesale or retail, Teas and Coffees in greater va-tety and at lower prices than any other establishment. Con-miners of tee would consult their interests by paironizing his store. Location 132 Chatham-st., (between Pearl and Roosevelt.) No branch stores.

GRAND FESTIVAL AND BALL.-The first CRAND FESTIVAL AND DALL.—I he hirst Annual Festival of the Young Men's Pumperance Association will take place on Trivesday Evening, Nov. 20, 1251, at Midnry Halt, No. 199 Bowery, opposite Spring at. The Committee have spared no pains or expense to make this one of the best Festivals of the season. They have engaged the services of a competent Band. The members of the E. L. Snow Social Union, and the Temperance public in general are respectfully invited. Takets, 50 costs, meluding Supper, can be had at Turner & Fisher's Bookstore, No 76 Chatham-st., and at the door on the evening of the Festival. C. T. HOOPER, H. J. WEENS, WILSON C. DERBY, Committee of Arrangements.

LALIES-SECURE A HOMESTEAD .- The MALIES - SECURE A HOMESTEAD. - The
Washington Building Association numbers about 500
shares, and is in nucessarial operation, and rapidly filling
up. At the last meeting a large number of new shares
were taken. This institution pags to investors five times as
much interest as Savinus Banks. Mechanics and others
wishing it await themselves of the present low entrance50 cents—can do se by leaving the amount and name with
the Secretary. No. 33 Pearl-st., who will give any information required. A meeting will be held at Warren Hall, corner
of Oliver and Henry sts., This (Wednesday) Evening,
Nov. IS, 1831, at 8 o'clock. William W. Brackwitt, Esq.
will address the meeting, and shares will be redeemed at
the near regular meeting. All meetings are public. Ladice
can become shareholders.

CASPER C. CHILDS. President.

nan become abareholders.

CASPER C. CHILDS. President,

"National Democrat Office." No. 25 Ann. st.

H. H. HOOPER, Secretary, No. 333 Pearl-st.

We observe that Mr. JOHN A. FLAM-We observe that Mr. John A. FlamBerg of Ne. 683 Broadway is now ofering some eligible
building sites for sale, at the new and beautiful village of
Flammersburgh, on Flushing Bay. The location of Flushing
burshing the flushing Bay. The location of Flushing
burshing the flushing Bay. The location of Flushing
burshing the flushing burshing the flushing that we
know in the vicinity of New-York, and Mr. Flammer with
his usual liberality, placed the lots at so low a price, that
almost any one may become a purchaser, as his terms are
favorable and easy. In the sale of Flammersburgh, Mr.
Flammers is entirely alone and free from any canaction
whatever. He is recommended to all who may desire a fine
situation at a moderate price, and on easy to ms. The lots
are all 50 by 100 feet, and their prices vary from \$100 to \$150,
according to location. Give him a call, examine the may,
and you will receive any information you may desire. His
office is No. 633 Broadway, corner of Amity st. 118 312

ÆGLIAN PIANO-FORTES .- Professors and muteum give Haller, Davis & Co.'s Pianos the prefernoe over all others. The purity and brilliance of the
same mingding with the soft flute tones of the Ziolian have
ven them their just precominence. A good assortment of
cond-hand Pianos for sale.

QOULD & BERRY'S.

NO. 297 Broadway.

RUINGUS PRICES!!-Tremendous sacrifice I unparalleled reduction in Imperial Three Ply Carpets, Rugs. Table Covers, Mais, Stair and Lagram Carpets,
at No. 29 Bowery, High ANDRISON'S. Beautiful Drugsets 2.3 and 4 yards wide, and remnants of O.I Claths at
one half price.

DEWARE OF POISON!

Deleterious stuff is selving
Round the streets, at store and dwelling,
Porporting in name to be
Lyon's Insect remedy
Touch not! 'tis with danger rife;
Buy not, use not on your life.
Go to Lyon's Broadway store;
Mark the number, 4-24
LYON'S Magnetic Powder and Pills, for destroying insects and vermin, can only be had at the dopot, No. 424, and of respectable druggists.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRIBUNE. - Dear

Sir O THE EDITOR OF THE TRIBUNE.— Dear 1: I perceive by the weekly reports of death, that exactly 266 children under 10 years of age have died in the city during the past week. Now, Sir, I am prepared to give Stob to each mother of shoes children if she can prove her child had taken one bottle of WATTS'S Nerrous Antidote, during the week, so thoroughly convinced am I of its perfect our all infantile diseases. W. E. MILLET, Music Saloon, No. 329 Broadway. Coughs, Colds, Influenza.-To all who to the second series of the se

F Fowler & Wells, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st. New-York, and No. 142 Washington-st. Boston

Fo" Dr. Banning's Patent Braces, and wer-failing Rupture Trusses. No. 16 Mercer-st. a15 tf

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 19, 1851.

All persons sending us matter for pubtication will please address their letters on the outside to "Editors Tribune, New-York." Letters addressed personally to one Editor may fail of seasonable publicity by reason of his temporary absence from the City.

For Europe.
The next number of The Tribune for European Circulation will be issued THIS MORNING. at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the latest news up to the time of going to press. The Canada sails from this port To-Day, at 12 o'clock.

London Agency for the Tribune. W. Thomas, 19 and 21 Catharine-street Strand, is authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for The Tribine in London.
Our friends in Great Britain and Ireland, by remitting Wm. Thomas, as above, 12s. 6d., by Post-office order, will receive this paper one year.

EDWARDS, SANDFORD & CO., of 17 and 18 Cornhill, London, and 2 Columbia Bunklings, Liverpool, are appointed European Agents for this paper; keeping the latest numbers always on hand, for sale; also to receive subscriptions, orders and advertisements.

Cotton Dull in Vermont!

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune:
Montfelier, Vt., Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1851. H. GREELEY: The bill repealing our Habeas Corpus Act of last Session has just been rejected in the House-One Hundred and thirty-two to fiftyfive-'in spite of lamentations here and else-Yours, D. W. C. where.

We infer from the foregoing Dispatch that the Vermont Legislature will not nominate Mr. WEBSTER for President just yet. [Ed. Trib.

Topics of the Morning.

It appears now, beyond question, that Carvajal 'has retreated, and abandoned a siege which dispatch after dispatch had pronounced successful. The latest accounts represent him as deficient in military capacity, and attribute his loss to that cause. In the absence of details it is impossible, and would be improper, to say how far this charge is justifiable.

His cause does not seem so hopeless as to deter American sympathizers from sharing his hazards. It is said Capt. Ford has recovered from his wounds, and is determined to rejoin Carvajal at Reynosa.

Some of the passengers by the Daniel Webster say that in Nicaragua there was an encounter in which the revolutionary General was routed and taken prisoner.

We publish to-day another of the Hungarian series from the pen of Mr. Brace.

second time repeated, of Gov. Hunt to interfere with the course of the law in the case of the criminal Conklin. With the reasons of Governor Hunt we have nothing to do in this place. We have no doubt that with him they are conclusive and irreversible. It is the terrible fact, sanctioned by the fiat of society, that one man is deprived of life, the great gift of God, by the judgment of another: that we regard as a crying evil.

Another murder trial is now in progress before Judge Edmonds. In this case, the facts do net seem to justify the extreme harge of willful murder.

We report a most distressing and fatal railroad accident at Morrisanna.

Rum and Law. It is high time these two powers were divorced-their alliance has lasted quite too long for the credit and welfare of the community. Law should be the shield of the weak, the admonisher of the tempted, the hope of the fallen, the reprover of the vile, the fortress of the virtuous and good. A law which protects and encourages the manufacture of criminals und pauperswhich says to the selfish and unprincipled. I authorize you to enrich yourself by stripping the poor laborer of his scanty earnings for that which only degrades and maddens him, and sending him home penniless to terrify and abuse his famishing wife and children'-has no just title to the name of Law, and ought to be erased from the statute-book. This is a work which cannot be accomplished too soon.

-We did not in all things concur with the 'Temperance Alliance' lately formed in our City avowedly to bring the votes of Temperance men to bear on our late Election. The end was just and important : the means did not always commend themselves to our indement. We could not see why distinctive Temperance nominations for Judges, Surfogate, &c., should have been made; for we cannot perceive how the incumbents of those offices are to do any thing toward suppressing the Liquor Traffic. We did not think it wise or proper to recommend drinking men as Temperance candidates without giving the public any evidence that they were pledged to oppose the grog-selling business. We did not see how any thing was to be accomplished for Tem-

perance by Whigs throwing away their

votes on candidates who had no chance of success and thus letting the special candidates of the grog-shops run in over the heads of far better men. On these points, it seemed to us that 'The Temperance Alliance' committed errors, which a calmer consideration would have taught its members to avoid. The feture will afford ample opportunities for avoiding and profiting by them.

-We believe a vigorous effort will secure a very fair Temperance law this winter. We may not hope to obtain the full stringency of the Maine Law at once, but we may make a very long stride toward it. We can carry a law enseting all the penalties and means of discovery of the Maine Law against all unlicensed sellers of Alcoholic liquids, and prescribing an Annual Election for three Commissioners of Excise in each County, who shall have the exclusive power of determining to whom, under what restrictions and for what purposes Licenses to send Alcoholic Liquors shall be granted-all selling without such express and unexpired License to be exposed and subjected to the penalties aforesaid. We believe such a law by energy and efficiency on the part of the friends of Temperance, may be carried at the approaching Session -that it would clear two-thirds of the State of grog-shops at once, and that it would help to educate the People for an entire suppression of the Liquor Traffic at an early day .- Shall an earnest effort be made for it?

More about the Macsycophants.

We stated yesterday that in the fact that Mr. Walker had "an ax to grind" might be found the reason why the distressed people of Ireland and of England were so entirely overlooked while he was pledging millions of his fellow-citizens in support of the bulwark of the liberties of Europe, the oppressor of India and of Ireland. To the same fact may perhaps be attributed his pledge to strike from trade all "the shackles" he had left-that is, having, for the benefit of his English friends, closed half the mills and furnaces of the Union, he proposes now to close the remainder; but whether or not that is to be one of the conditions of their aiding him in the sale of his bonds, we are unable to say.

In striking contrast with the tone of his speech is that of a pamphlet now before us, entitled "An Examination of the Value of the Lands of the Illinois Central Railroad Co.: by Mr. Robert J. Walker, late Secretary of the Treasury of the U.S.; with a Letter of Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, late Vice-President of the United States." In the one he is offering help, while in the other he is seeking it. In the one he is seen flattering the vanity of his hearers, while in the other he is endeavoring to insinuate his hand into their pockets. In the one we have the comedy of The Man of the World, and in the other the farce of Raising the Wind : the parts of Sir Pertinax Macsycophant and Jeremy Diddler by the same distinguished performer, the late Secretary and future President of the Union.

In reading this "Examination" we have been strongly reminded of the Secretary's Reports. Both are remarkable for their minuteness of detail in regard to small things, and for their failure in accuracy as Among the Topics this morning, the one regards great ones. Nothing, however of most distressing interest is the refusal, a small, that could seem to enhance the value of his commodity is here forgotten. The "valuable dépôts." the "right of way," the right to use stone and timber," the "lands set apart for constructing sidelings," &c.&c., are all most carefully enumerated. No Yankee trader in wooden nutmegs ever labored harder to sell his wares than ap-

pears to have done the honorable Secretary. Of the lands pledged for the purpose of securing payment of his bonds, many are described as being of great value because of the coal, lead and other minerals they contain: but we have looked in vain through the pamphlet for any reference to the fact that its author's tariff has closed up most of the furnaces of the West, and has thus greatly diminished the demand for fuel and for iron ore, and that, with the extension of free trade now promised, he will close up, the balance, and thus destroy the remaining value of those lands, so far at least as regards some descriptions of minerals. He dwells particularly upon their value for the production of lead, and we have therefore peen at some trouble to ascertain the quantity received at New-Orleans before and since "the shackles" were stricken from trade, with a view to satisfy ourselves what will probably be the value of these mineral lands when the remaining "shackles" shall

be stricken off:
 Tariff of 1842.
 Tariff of 1846.

 1843.
 .571,000 pigs.
 1847.
 .659,000 pigs.

 1844.
 .639,000.
 1848.
 .506,000

 1845.
 .732,000.
 1849.
 .508,000.

 1846.
 .785,000.
 1850.
 .415,000.

The prospect, as regards mineral lands, would scarcely seem to be very encouraging. If five years be required for a reduction of sixty per cent., but three years more would be required to extinguish the

Among the most remarkable statements we have yet seen is that by which his readers are to be led to believe that the land through which the road will run will vield, when it shall be finished, "a net income" of no less than twenty per cent. per annum upon an investment of forty-five dollars per acre. " Net income " certainly means rent, and no other meaning can here be attributed to it; and if the writer did not intend to convey that idea, he certainly meant to deceive those into whose hands his pamphlet might chance to fall. We should be glad to know how many farms there are in the most thickly settled portions of the Union, Provided with dwelling-houses, barns, stables, fences and all other of the things that give value to land, that rent for nine dollars an acre-and also to know how much per acre will require to be expended on the wild lands of Illinois before they will sell for forty-five dollars, " which," as the pamphlet informs us, "is less than half the price of many of the farms of the Atlantic The writer expatiates freely upon the

vast increase in the market for the produce of these lands, but he does not mention the fact that our total export of food of all kinds for 1849-'50 did not exceed the amount exported in 1845-'6, and but little exceeded the average of the three years commencing 1843-'4 and ending with that year, while the prospect at present is that there will exist no European demand whatever for wheat and flour, except at prices so low as to be ruinous to the producer; and, if such be the ease." what will then be the value of the lands? Much, however, is said about the growth of the internal demand, but nothing is said of the very important fact that there is a steady diminution in the production of articles to be given in exchange for food, and thus to make a market for the produce of the land. We manufacture less iron now than we did four years since by four hundred thousand tuns, and in this alone we find a diminution of domestic demand for the fruits of the earth to the extent of at least twenty millions of dollars. We convert into cloth a hundred and sixty thousand bales of cotton less than we did three years since; and if we estimate the additional value given to it by the process of manufacture at only fifty dollars a bale, we have here a diminution of market amounting to eight millions of dollars. We manufacture far less wool than we did, and we might in the same manner proceed through a variety of employments, showing that the domestic market for the produce of these lands is decreasing, while the foreign market does not increase, and that to this fact it is due that wheat now sells in the West at from forty to fifty cents a bushel.

With a view to exhibit "the increase of American wealth and commerce," and particularly under the system of 1846, which has destroyed the value of so many of our mineral lands, and threatens to destroy the value of farming lands, Mr. Walker furnishes a table in which 1846 and 1851 are compared, by which it is shown that in the fermer there were in operation only 1,862 miles of railway, whereas in the present year there are 10,287; and the assertion is repeated in the text of his letter fellowing the table, thus precluding the idea that the error was, as it might have been, one of the printers. Now, we have before us an extract from Doggett's Railroad Guide for September, 1847. showing that there were at that moment completed and opened for use, no less than five thousand seven hundred and forty miles of railroad, making no account whatever of the work then done upon roads not yet opened, of which the extent must have been very great, as the expenditure is stated to be at the rate of not less than fifteen millions of dollars a year, while the whole cost of the portions opened in 1846 and 1847, is put down at only \$11,596,000.

What could be the object of so gross a misrepresentation as this we do not pretend to guess, but we must say that it forcibly reminds us of a statement recently made in The Republic, (Washington,) to the effect that the official weight of Cotton exported in the first two years of Mr. Walker's administration of the Treasury-those years in which he was pressing for a modification of the tariff-had been so greatly understated that in converting it into bales of 400 pounds each, 1,666,722 bales known to have been exported, shrank, into 1,386,-830 ; while the contrary effect was to so great an extent produced in the following year-the tariff of 1846 having then been enacted-that 1,856,261 (the quantity known to have been shipped) expanded into 2.356.830; the loss on one side being almost three hundred thousand, and the gain on the other almost half a million of bales! The statements in regard to the construction of railroads are of precisely the same character, as we here see:

Mr. Walker's pamphlet.
1846. 1.862
To 1851. 8,425 Total......10,287 10,287 In regard to a large portion of the state.

ments contained in this pamphlet, we have no means of testing their accuracy, but if they do not come nearer the truth than those to which we have referred, they are not worth much, and we are but little surprised that with all the vast advantages offeredon paper-to the subscribers to this loan it makes but little progress. Should it fail, Mr. Walker will have, as we think, himself to thank for it. Had he permitted the tariff of 1842 to remain, we should now be making a million and a half of tons of iron in the year, and the credit of the nation would now stand as high as it did four years since; but since he struck "the shackles" from trade we have gone in debt to the extent of about a hundred millions of dollars, and with nations as with individuals, credit exists in the inverse ratio of their debts. and the amount of interest they have to pay.

Our readers will now perhaps understand why it was that Mr. Walker was so profuse in his offers of assistance to the bulwark of liberty-the oppressor of Ireland and of India. His hearers might have inquired what was the value of such offers made on the part of a nation se poor as to be compelled to go abroad to borrow iron to make its

"See Merchants' Magazine, vol. XVIII., p. 99. tWe have here deducted the 265 miles opened in the

roads, while abounding in all the materials of which it is composed, and able to import, even if it did not possess, all the labor required for the conversion of those materials into iron.

Believing that it may interest some of those engaged in Railroads to know the terms upon which their bonds are exchanged for iron, we state that we have now before us a letter from a friend in London, giving the particulars of a transaction of the previous week, in which the bonds were first shaved fifteen per cent., and then paid for in iron at £5 17s. 6d., the cash value of which was £4 15s. If any of our readers should undertake to calculate this, they will find that nearly three thousand dollars' worth of bonds are given for two thousand dollars' worth of iron-and that appears to us to be paying rather dear for the whistle called Free Trade. When such are the circumstances under which iron is obtained, we need scarcely be surprised that the consumption diminishes instead of increasing. notwithstanding the vast growth of population.

The Albany State Register, with other Silver Gray journals, harps on the anti-Cotton vote in Onondaga County as an evidence of had faith to our State ticket on the part of the Seward Whigs.' This logic lacks novelty-Hudibras long ago demonstrated that there would be no fighting if one side was allowed to give all the blows while the other should lie down and take them. But can this be expected? On the contrary, do we not know that such moves as the formation of the Cotton Ticket in this City will inevitably lead to retaliation? And although we did all we could do to prevent any such rebound of the Cotton movement against Messrs, Ullman, Fitzhugh and Cook, we deplored it from the first, in good part because such rebound was inevitable. Had no Cotton Ticket been formed, we could have elected our entire State Ticket. But the Union Safety Committee directly killed half of that ticket, and indirectly killed a part of the residue by inducing a retaliatory movement .-Their end is attained.

The Register, without a particle of authority, quotes our Syracuse correspondent M. F. as 'an Abolition Whig. He belongs to no party, but is particularly hostile to the Cotton party. But The Register need not hunt up proof that such games as that of the Cotton nomination have prooked and will provoke retaliation, from Whigs as well as others. We have long ago given warning that such is their inevitable tendency. We shall not be at all surprised to see the next Union Safety mongrel Ticket beaten from top to bottom, both its Wh g side and its Loco-Foco .-If that should be the fact, whether next year or the year after, we insist that those aggrieved shall lay the blame where it belongs-on those who gave the provocation and rendered counteraction inevitable.

The Express surely cannot be ignorant that New-York was a Slave State in 1793, when the first Fugitive Slave Law was passed, as was New-Jersey and others of the now Free States. When it states, therefore, that, in the passage of the Slave-catching law,

"Eight free States were represented by 31 votes; it was states by 24 votes; free States and The Bill received 45 years to 7 nays. This record shows that the Free States passed the Fugitive Slave it states what is not true, nor nearly true. So

with regard to our repeated demands that Great Britain should pay for slaves carried off by her armies on leaving our shores: It was a perfectly legitimate and irresistible demand while her laws recognized Slavery, her merchants were foremost in the Slave-trade, and her Bishops were prominent defenders of that infernal traffic but the case is bravely altered since then, and she will never pay for any more slaves; nor will the Free States ever make another such compact as that embodied in the Federal Constitution by which they are made the accomplices of Slavehunters. Does The Express believe that bargain could for the first time be made now? If not, why deny that it was an ill-considered one ?

-As to all the arguments from the passage of the old Fugitive Slave Law in favor of acquiescence in the new one, we have a short method with them : If this law goes no farther in behalf of Slavery than the old one, why was it drawn by a Slaveholder and passed by Slaveholding votes expressly as a concession to the Slaveholding interest? And if it does give the Slaveholders more than the old one, how can you argue the rightfulness of this from the passage of that !

ALABAMA. - The Alabama Journal classes the two branches of the Legislature of that State Senate-Union 22 State Rights 11

House-Union....59 State Rights....38 Union majorities.....11: 21: 33.

Of the Governor's Message, The Journal says "The Annual Message of Gov. Collier was yes terday read in both Houses. It seemed an able and "The Annual Message of Gov. Collier was yesterday read in both Houses. It seemed an able and well considered document, though of much length, covering, we learn, thirty-six pages octavo. As far as we are able to hear, we give abrief extract of its recommendations. An increase of salary to the State Treasurer a continuance of the offices of Bank commissioner and Trustee, and further discretion given them in the arrangement of debts. Recommends a Stock Bank at some point in the interior, with a capital of \$500,000. Refers the subject of the grant by Congress of the "public lands liable to inundation" to the Legislature. Recommends the addition of another Judge to the Supreme Bench. Thinks two Chancellors sufficient for the State. Recommends a change in the application of the 16th Section Fund, and the appointment of a State Superintendent of Common Schools. Speaks encouragingly of the prospects of the University, and recommends the addition of a Chair for a Professorship of Geology and Agriculture, and some other important improvements. Recommends a State Geological Survey, and a petitien to Congress for a grant of lant for that purpose. Advises the establishment of a Hospital for the Insane, and also provision for the education of deaf mutes and the bind. Recommends some change in the manner of leasing the Penitentiary, and some necessary Improvements. Surveys steep converse of the co the bind. Recommends some change in the manner of lessing the Penitentiary, and some necessary improvements. Suggests the purchase of — copies of Col. Pickett's excellent History of the State of Ala-Col. Pickett's excellent History of the State of Alabama, for the purpose of presenting them to the different Congressional and State libraries. Advises some changes in the militia system. Speaks at some length in favor of the various schemes of internal improvement contemplated in this State, and recommends a petition to Congress for grants of land, and for a graouation of the price of the public domain in this State. Recommends a discriminating tax on the products of those States which continue agitation and have refused to perform their constitutional duties when said goods become subject to our revenue laws. Recommends further the establishment of home manufactures, direct trade, &c." NOVEL PROJECT-A STEAM PALACE .-

A very singular and expensive project is entertained by some gentlemen in this City in regard to steam navigation on the North River, as opposed to the land conveyance along its eastern shore by the Railroad. Whether it will amount to a realization, we cannot guess; but ithas been so far entertained that plans have been prepared and estimates made of the expense for building a mammoth steamer, five hundred feet in length, to be finished and fur nished in the most luxurious style, and to be in every way equal for comfort and accommodation to the est hotels in New-York. In a word, it is a proposi tion to place case and luxury in competition with a moderate gain of time for the nor hern travel.

LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune Southern Telegraph Office, curner Hanover and Beaver ste

Louisiana Election.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 17, 1851. In the IVth Congressional District it appears, quite unexpectedly, that Judge Moore, Whig, is elected by a small majority over Morse, Opp. the present incumbent. This makes the result 2 Whigs and 1 Opp -a Whig gain of 1. It is also generally thought that Bordelan, Whig, is also generally the elected Auditor.

MEXICO.

Confirmation of the Retreat of Caravajal and his Followers from Matameros. New-Orleans, Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1851. The steamship Fanny has arrived at this portfrom

Brazos, and confirms the report of Caravajal baving abandoned the siege of Matamoros. The failure is attributed to his want of military capacity and indeattributed to his want of military capacity and inde-cision. There was a perfect stampede among his forces, increased by the report of large Mexican re-enforcements being at hand, which, however, proved groundless. Caravajal subsequently established his post at Reynesa, where many rejoined him. A Rio Bravo paper says that Captain Ford, of the Texan Rangers, has recovered, and will rejoin Car-avajal and continue the war. The Mexicans are greatly elated at their success,

LOUISIANA.

The Steamship Falcon. New-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1851.

The steamship Falcon sailed yesterday with puseingers for New-York.

Exchange is improving: 60 days on New-Yorkis quoted at 11@21 discount.

Gen Foote en route for New-York. NEW-ORLEARS, Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1831.
General Foote was among the passengers was sailed yesterday in the steamship Falcon for New-York.

NEW-YORK.

Conklin the Incendiary.

A Committee to-day waited on Gov. Hunt, asking a respite for Conklin, but the Governor adheres to the position of his late letter and will not interfere. The Canal Enlargement Bids.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1851.

It is said that the number of tenders submitted for the Canal enlargement is over 2,000, and they will not be canvassed short of a week.

PENNSYLVANIA. Navigation of the Ohio.

Pittsburgh papers say that the river will be in good navigable order for some time to come, and that shipments of goods may be made with conhedence.

MARYLAND. The Firemen's Celebration at Baltimore.

The Firemen's Celebration at Baltimore.

Baltimore, Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1851.

A deputation of the Fairmount Company arrived here this afternoon. The Washington and United States Companies returned from Washington tonight. Several Philadelphia Companies are expected to night and will be received with a torchight procession. The parade to-morrow will be very imposing.

GEORGIA. Mail Robbery.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1851.
The Southern Mail as late as due has arrived.
Robert Melton, a Mail rider, has been convicted
at Savannah of Post-Office robbery, and sentenced
to the penitentiary for 8 years.

OHIO.

Religious Intelligence,
CINCINATI, Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1851.
Rev. Willis Lord, D. D., late of Philadelphia, has received a call from the Seventh Presbyterian Church in this city, to become their pastor. It is thought he will accept.

Markets-Reported by Telegraph

Markets—Reported by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Nov. 18, 1851.

The receipts for the past 24 hours have been 10,000 bbls. Flour, 1,500 bushels Wheat, 13,000 do. Corr, 31,000 do. Barley. The transactions in Flours have been limited to 2,000 bbls. at yesterday's rates. Prime Wheat has been in fair demand for miting purposes. Sales of 5,000 bushels Genesse at \$1.—Corn is steady, with sales of 10,900 bushels at 59% for mixed Western. 5,000 bushels Oats changed hands at 30% 37c. The sales of Barley were 22,000 bushels at 78% 80c. for two-rowed.

Buffalo, Nov. 18, 1851.

Receipts since yesterday: Flour, 9,000 barrels, Wheat, 76,000 bush. Corn, 4,500 do. Fair demand for Western Flour, market unchanged, 1,000 bbls. Michigan sold at \$3.25. There is a fair milling demand for prime Wheat, sales 10,000 bush, at \$4 cts. for Chicago and 65c. for Ohio. There is no supply of Corn, but the demand is good, 5,000 bush mixed Western sold at 41 c. Oats are dull at 25c. Frenoris are unchanged.

are unchanged. Corron-The sales this morning were a control.

Nonrolk, Nov. 18, 1851.
Sales of Cotton have been made to-day at Sic.
New Corn is at 511-252c. Staves are unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA.

An Episode about the Marine-Committals-PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1851

The packet ships Shenandoah and Tus-

carora have arrived at this port from Liverpool—the former with 205 steerage passengers, and the latter with 460. with 460.
Conrad Kastner was committed in default of \$1,000 bail yesterday to answer the charge of robbing Messrs. Evans & Watson of this city.
Henry Sailor committed an assault upon three members of the Hibernia Hose Company, and was committed in default of \$900 bail yesterday to assess.

onswer.

Owing to the present rise in the Delaware River, the steamboat Major William Barrett, built at Camden, N. J., to ply between Easton and Lambertville, has been enabled to pass over the Falls at Trenton. She land at that eity four months waiting for a rise. There are seven feet water in the Delaware at East-

Nugent Griffith, the young man charged with robing the Post-Office in this city, has been admitted bail by Commissioner Ingraham, in the sum of

Weather very fine to-day.

\$2.000.

Weather very fine to-day.

The Flour market continues very dull. The stock on sale is quite small, and holders demand \$3 \$1;48\$ \$7; \$7 to tarrel shipping brands, but there is no export demand and no sales have been reported. Small sales for the supply of the City dealers and bakers, at \$3 \$15;48\$ for common and good brands, \$4 \$7;48\$ 475 for extra, and fancy brands at \$5 to \$6 25. In Rwy Flours and Conn. Meal., there is nothing doing. We quote the former at \$3 \$7; and the lateral \$3 \$124;6\$ 23 \$25 barrel. There is rather more Wigar offering, and the market is less active. Sales of \$,900 bush, and an orime Southern Red at \$16,811c, and prime Peansylvania White at 90c \$7\$ bush. Of this, about 5,000 bush, were of the latter description for abspacent. Ry 2 is scarce and wated for distilling. Corn is scarce and in fair request, at a slight advance. Sales of good old Yellew at 50c. Oars are in demand, and have advanced. Sales of 3,000 bush, prime Delaware at 50c. Solic, and new at 55c. Oars are in demand, and have advanced. Sales of 3,000 bush, prime Delaware at 50c. Solic, and new at 55c. Oars are in demand, and have advanced. Sales of \$3,000 bush, prime Delaware at 50c. Solic, and new at 55c. Oars are in demand, and have advanced. Sales of \$3,000 bush, prime Delaware at 50c. Solic, 250c.

Sales of Stocks.—First Board—15 Phila. Back, 194; 50 Reading Mort. St. 86; \$300 do. 30; \$3,000 Read. Solic, 50; \$300 do. 30; \$3,000 Read. S

U. S. Steamship Susquehanna-Difficulty Be-tween Com, Aulick and Capt. Inman.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Sun.
U. S. STEAM FRIGATE SUSQUERANNA,
Harbor of Rio de Janeiro, Sept 23, 1851. Dear Col.: In great haste, having only ten minutes to command previous to our letter-bag leaving for the "States." I write you but a few hase where I intended to send you a long letter. There has been a "row" of magnitude on board this ship, particulars of which I shall have to defer giving until my next, (which probably will be from the Cape of Good Hope or Bombay.) By the first opportunity you shall have them. Com. John Aulick has detached Capt. Imman from this vessel and ordered him home, and he obeys this arbitrary order and returns by the vessel which conveys this to you. I hope that he will receive ample satisfaction for that which every one considers a most gross insult. He will most certainly demand it, or he is not the man we all take him to be. Capt. Inman is liked by mon and officers, and I feel confident in saying that nine-tenths of those on board this ship are sorrowful as his loss. The men have arranged among themselves to give him a hearty parting salute, and it will be a good, heartfelt one. We will be off in a day or two. It is said this hurry is occasioned by fear of order arriving to carry the ship "back to old Virginny's shore." All well. Yours, DEAR COL.: In great haste, having only